

limit in Ohio, that there will be a monitoring program and a database available. So it succeeds by getting States' different programs to work together securely, reliably, and efficiently.

I would also like to thank the Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs, which has played a pivotal role in promoting national interoperability standards.

These are examples where the Senate acted to try to make our communities safer and to help ensure that young people can achieve their God-given potential. Working together, we have been able today to help ensure the health and well-being of our communities.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on July 4, the Nation will celebrate the 46th anniversary of the enactment of the Freedom of Information Act, FOIA. The "right to know" is a cornerstone of our Democracy. For five decades, Americans have counted on FOIA to help shed light on the activities of their government.

As we reach this important milestone, there are many victories to celebrate. This week the Senate will enact the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act, which includes important language that I helped craft to protect the public's ability to access information under FOIA. Section 710 of that bill will allow the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, to obtain information about drug inspections and drug investigations undertaken by foreign governments, while at the same time ensuring that the American public has access to information about potential health and safety dangers. I thank Senators HARKIN and ENZI and the many open-government and consumer groups—including OpenTheGovernment.org and Public Citizen—who worked with me to enact this FOIA provision.

Last year the Senate unanimously passed the Faster FOIA Act, a bill that I cosponsored with Republican Senator JOHN CORNYN. This legislation would create a bipartisan panel of govern-

ment and outside experts to make recommendations on improving the FOIA process. Sadly, despite the overwhelming and bipartisan support for this good-government legislation, this bill has been languishing in the House of Representatives for almost a year.

During the 3 years since President Obama made a historic commitment to restoring the presumption of openness in our government, the Obama administration has also taken steps to strengthen FOIA. I especially want to commend the Office of Government Information Services—and the inaugural Director of the OGIS, Miriam Nisbet—for working with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Commerce to develop an online FOIA Module designed to help agencies better meet their requirements under the FOIA. This new FOIA program reaffirms the President's commitment to transparency in our government and will make government information more accessible to the American people.

While these and other FOIA accomplishments give us good reasons to celebrate, many other threats to the public's right to access information under FOIA remain. In the coming weeks the Senate is expected to consider several legislative exemptions to FOIA in relation to cybersecurity legislation. As this legislative process unfolds, I intend to work with Members on both sides of the aisle to ensure that the American public's ability to access information about threats to their health and safety in cyberspace is protected.

Securing our Nation's critical infrastructure information is a pressing national priority. So, too, is protecting the rights of Americans to know what their government is doing. We must strike a careful balance between security and openness in our cybersecurity policies. The anniversary of FOIA's enactment provides a timely reminder of just how important it is for the Congress to get that balance right.

As I have said many times before, open government is neither a Democratic issue, nor a Republican issue—it is truly an American value and virtue that we all must uphold. It is in this bipartisan spirit that I will continue to work to fulfill FOIA's promise of openness in our government and that I join all Americans in celebrating the 46th anniversary of the Freedom of Information Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, it is my distinct privilege to honor the outstanding men and women who have made lasting contributions to U.S. Army Intelligence over the years. On July 1, 2012, MG Gregg C. Potter, commanding general of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence and Fort Huachuca, will officially recognize the 50th anniversary of the found-

ing of the Military Intelligence Branch and the 25th anniversary of the Military Intelligence Corps at Fort Huachuca, AZ. This is a momentous occasion, and I congratulate all Army intelligence professionals—soldiers and civilians alike—on these distinguished achievements.

Timely and accurate intelligence information has always been critical to the success of our Armed Forces on the battlefield. Across all intelligence disciplines, Army intelligence professionals have collected, analyzed, and supplied this vital information to commanders at all levels—from the tactical to the strategic. The intelligence information they supplied has directly contributed to winning our Nation's wars and to saving lives. Army Intelligence professionals have carried out this mission with great courage, devotion, and skill since we declared our independence 236 years ago. We recognize this legacy and look forward to Army intelligence's continued success and service to our country in the future.

Two critical events shaped the Military Intelligence Corps into the organization that exists today.

On July 1, 1962, the Secretary of the Army signed a general order authorizing the creation of the Army Intelligence and Security Branch. With this authorization, all Army intelligence soldiers, including regular Army and Reserve officers, were placed into a distinct branch. It ended the practice of detailing officers from other branches into intelligence positions and facilitated the professionalization of the intelligence field. By establishing a branch equal to all others, the Army recognized the critical importance of military intelligence.

On July 1, 1987, the Military Intelligence Corps was activated at Fort Huachuca. With the activation of the Corps, all Army intelligence professionals, regardless of their discipline, were symbolically bound together into one unified organization under the U.S. Army Regimental System. Since its activation, the unity of purpose and mission of the Military Intelligence Corps has remained vital to the success of the Army.

Today, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence at Fort Huachuca is the home of military intelligence. Every year, the center trains approximately 20,000 students in the intelligence field, including initial military training, professional military education courses for all ranks and intelligence specialties, mobile training teams, and foreign military students.

I am immensely proud of the men and women in the U.S. Army intelligence community. They work tirelessly to protect our Nation and deserve our deepest gratitude for the sacrifices they have made. As indicated by their motto "Always Out Front," Military intelligence will remain a critical element of the readiness of our Armed Forces.

Again, congratulations on this proud occasion.

GUN SAFETY

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, our Nation reached an important milestone over the past few years. In 2010, according to a recent report by the Violence Policy Center, motor-vehicle-related fatalities dropped to their lowest level in decades, a 72 percent decrease in deaths per miles traveled from 1966 levels. But not all of the report's findings are encouraging. While our roads have become safer, other aspects of American life have become more dangerous. Over that same period, firearm-related deaths steadily increased around the country. In fact, in 2009, firearm-related fatalities exceeded motor vehicle fatalities in 10 States, and current trends indicate that firearm violence statistics are only getting worse. Congress has the ability to protect lives with commonsense safety legislation, just as it did with motor vehicle safety measures. But it has recently lacked the will.

In the 1960s, this Nation confronted a public health crisis on its streets and highways. Over 40,000 people died from motor vehicle crashes in 1960 alone. A 1999 study by the Journal of the American Medical Association found that from 1960 to 1966 this crash death rate ballooned from 49.2 to 55 deaths per billion miles of travel. In response, Congress took action by creating the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, NHTSA, which it charged with the responsibility of developing and implementing vehicle safety initiatives.

In the decades since, the NHTSA has spearheaded numerous efforts that have saved and will continue to save countless lives. Today, we take things like vehicle head rests, energy-absorbing steering wheels, shatter-resistant windshields, and seat belts for granted. We expect our roads to have clearly delineated lanes, guardrails, and adequate lighting. But many of these things would not exist if Congress hadn't taken action to protect the public from the dangers of unregulated motorways.

Just like congressional action made our roads safer, countless studies have shown that commonsense gun safety legislation would protect our homes, our schools, and our families from violence. According to the Centers for Disease Control, in 2009, guns killed more than 30,000 Americans and injured over 65,000. But despite these statistics, Congress has done little to address this public health crisis. Today, almost anyone, including convicted felons or the mentally ill, can walk into a gun show and buy a firearm from a private dealer without any background check. Others can walk into a gun shop and walk out with military-style assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, weapons with no sport-ing purposes.

Legislation has been introduced in this Congress that would address both of these issues and would make our society safer. I am a cosponsor of the Gun Show Background Check Act of 2011, S.35, and the Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices Act, S.32, bills that would close this gun show loophole and prevent the sale of military-style ammunition cartridges. Congress should take up and pass these measures. We should act, like we did in the 1960s, to protect American lives with commonsense safety legislation. The price of doing nothing is just too high.

BRINGING JUSTICE TO UGANDA

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, the war crimes of Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army, LRA, are well documented. For two decades, they have terrorized Uganda and its neighbors in central Africa, tearing apart families and demolishing whole villages. Their war crimes are unspeakable, and Joseph Kony and other leaders of the LRA must be held accountable.

As chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, I partnered with Senator JIM INHOFE to introduce S. Res. 402, a bipartisan resolution condemning the crimes against humanity committed by Joseph Kony and the LRA, supporting ongoing international efforts to remove Kony from the battlefield, and calling for the United States to continue to enhance its mobility, intelligence, and logistical support of regional forces protecting civilians and pursuing the LRA.

The most important thing about this resolution is not that it has earned the support of 46 Senators of both political parties nearly half the Senate. What is most important is that this resolution has earned the support of 215 citizen cosponsors, individual Americans who felt compelled to speak out against Joseph Kony and stand with the President and the international community in their work to bring Kony and his top lieutenants to justice.

In an unprecedented wave of grassroots engagement, thousands of young Americans were inspired to take action by a powerful video released earlier this year by Invisible Children, a California-based nonprofit organization. This video was viewed more than 100 million times in just under a week, making it the most viral video in history. Yet young people all over this country did more than just watch they took action. They called and wrote their elected officials, they posted on Facebook and Twitter, and their voices were heard.

Although many of us in the Senate have been working on issues related to Joseph Kony and the LRA for years, hearing directly from so many of our constituents has renewed our focus and our commitment. It has been decades since we have seen such intense engagement from young Americans on a

humanitarian situation in Africa, making this a critical moment to recognize and sustain.

Mr. President, I ask that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect the names of each of the 215 Americans who have signed on to S. Res. 402 as citizen cosponsors and thank each of them for standing with members of Congress, the President, and the international community as we work toward bringing Joseph Kony and his top commanders to justice.

List of names: The List follows:

Eugene Kim, Diane Delaney, Richard Behenna, Joann O'Reilly, Wanda Miller, Michelle Comfort, Rachel Breaux, Kourtney Harper, Daimian Dunn, Mary Claire Smith, Shea Grubbs, Tamara Kaiser, Shannon Wheeler, Sheila Janca, Laura Cordovano, Kenny Allen, Maureen Strazdus, Karen Gillis, Katie Nuber, Alex Gernert, Lucas Chizek, Susan Tuberville, Danielle Neuman, Greg Simpson, Lindsey Williams, Cyndie Daniel, Jan Carr, Sarah Langlois, Christine Turo-Shields, Heidi Nelson, Erin Kenna, Spenser Hooks, Emily Gneiser, John Parkhurst, Paul Claus, Diane Adams, Lindsay Katai, Andrew Towarnicky, Phillip Teel, Debra Niederschulte, Elana Katz, Priscilla Brown, Rachel Whisenant, Austin Martino, Cheree Miller, Briana Arensberg, Tiffany Luu, Mike Boucher, Abigail Rings, Nicholas Blake, Melanie Lopez, Emily Poley, Mary Louise Bannerman, Leah Schult, Sandi Jean, Stephanie Carroll, Gwyn Seltzer, Lillian Grace Walton, Jayme Collings, Angus Dupee, Karl Nielsen, G. Morgan Timmis, Christopher Walton, Andrya Ryan, Laura Vandivort, Mary Ann Mastrolillo, Lena Dupee, Nikkolette Dykstra, Anna Kuralt-Fenton, Paige Weber, Zachary Landrum, Kathy Stracke, Sara Schlusser, Carol Gernert, Emmanuel Ojobaro, Jessica Lapsley, Kara Sewall, Autumn Nyagaya, Daniel Sherier, Amber Gonzalez, Alice Jo Cargo, Jane Ziegler, Jane Coufal, Nicola Archibald, Victor Pulido-Rojas, Bailey Cox, Kevin Weidert, Nicole Tacker, William Mattheis, Jessica Nicholson, Connor Regan, Susan Bjelajac, Nicole Munger, Dave Stracke, Spencer Dove, Lynette Heinz, Adam Webb, Hillary Granier, Patricia Camacho, Janine Kramer, Tracy Frank, Ricky Hankies, Michelle Benzenhoefer, Susan Pullen, Sadie Stone, Dawn Hendrickson, Terie Fightmaster, Vickie Myers, Marcel Adams, Alicia McClain, Claire Whillans, Jordan Garrett, Sierra Stahl, Pedro Manancero, Andrea Timberlake, Jessie Garrett, Brynn Doherty, Brit-tany Dunn, C. Reid Johnson, Angela Underwood, Kate Haselhoff, Rebecca Dale, Grace Rogers, Allana Alexander, Andrew Stanek, Kevin Febus, Amy Gernert, Melissa Franklin, Erik Nielsen, Tyler McDaniel, Stephen Mulrine, Wendy Atkins, Samantha Foster, Dean Ober, Jade Thiraswas, Danielle Discepoli, Carolyn Hunter, Andrea Forney, Brenna Garman, Emily Dimaio, Christopher Kleinsmith, Andrew Bruner, Michele Widd-Williams,